

hind him when it came to going to jail.

"When Gates had concluded and I realized the nature of his proposition to steal from my friends I said to him: 'Go back to Rockefeller, and tell him when I get ready to steal I will steal from myself.'"

"A few hours after that Gates notified us that our loan would be called in a day's time. We couldn't raise the money and our property was swept away. I could never realize how it happened that I came to New York with millions, and that I was left without even a cent of home, and I had spent nothing in New York except for board. There I was with all my stocks up to the neck in the water. Gates seemed to be amazed to think that I wouldn't do what he wanted me to do, and at one time told me I would have to walk home on the heels."

Merritt's Work in Mesaba Region.

Merritt described in detail how his father, back in the '50s, had predicted a great future for the Mesaba region, and how he and his brother sank the first pit in that country in 1891. Soon afterward, he said, there was a strike in the territory.

"I wanted that country to be a Minnesota enterprise," said Merritt. "I didn't want it to be taken up by any rich syndicate, and I convinced the idea of a state law whereby the people of the state could get hold of claims. I had never been in jail, but I had been in the Legislature, and what is worse, a lobbyist, and I got the law passed. Afterward at a banquet some of the lobbyists told me that if they had known I was going to get the law through it would have cost me something."

Soon afterward, Merritt said, experts went over the range and condemned the ore as useless. That prevented the Merritts from borrowing money. But they worked away on their own resources and began negotiations with capitalists to build a railroad, which led up to the dealings with Mr. Rockefeller.

"Those transactions described by my brother yesterday," Merritt said, "caused the downfall of our family."

He further testified that among the men he tried to interest in the ore properties and railroad projects without success were H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie.

"Frick, who was then in the Carnegie company, invited me to see him," said Merritt. "He bulldozed me, cut me off short and ridiculed my project."

"After the building of the road in 1892 some of the officers of the company tried to sell 51 per cent of the stock in the mines and railroad to the Minnesota Iron Company, a rival concern. That deal was blocked. At that time Senator Clapp, who was a stockholder with the Merritts, and his attorney, urged them to sell, but they did not. It was at that time that they had Mr. Rockefeller suggested to them as the man who might be interested in the project."

"I think," said Merritt, "that Senator Clapp was more far-sighted than I and could see trouble further. I believe now if I had taken his advice I would have been better off to-day."

Arrangements for the taking over of the bonds by Mr. Rockefeller were delayed for some time.

Says Gates Talked Time Away.

"It was brutal," said Merritt, "the way we were held back by George W. Murray, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, and Frederick Gates. In the meeting days merely tried to talk the time away. One entire meeting, that cost \$50 to hold, was wasted on a discussion of \$5 that he paid to the bookkeeper. I didn't realize then that the delays were just an excuse to hold us off. Finally I went to one of the directors of our company, an honest woodsman, whom I had known years before. He had been to see Mr. Rockefeller, and this is what he said to me:

"I went to Rockefeller, Len, and gave him a certain number of days to do what he had agreed to do with you boys. To-day I want to see him again, and he refused, and I have quit."

At this juncture Mr. Reid, counsel for the steel corporation, asked Chairman Stanley if he thought this line of testimony competent in the inquiry.

"The chair feels that right at this minute he is performing the greatest public service he ever did in his life," Mr. Stanley replied.

"In connection with the interstate commerce law?" inquired Mr. Reid.

"To humanity," was Mr. Stanley's stern reply.

Here Merritt took up the thread of his story again and described another interview he had with Gates. This interview was while his stock was still up as collateral with Mr. Rockefeller.

"Gates came to me," said Merritt, "and said: 'I come from John D. Rockefeller. He has made up his mind just what he wants done, and I have come to tell you about it and am proud to do it. The other day I took \$100,000 of Mr. Rockefeller's money to Chicago and gave it to the Chicago University. I thought that was the proudest moment of my life, but I am prouder now.'"

Merritt grew more excited as he told the story, and turning suddenly in his chair and facing Mr. Rockefeller's counsel he pounded the table as he declared:

"I couldn't see how in hell I could have gone to New York with millions and in those few months have lost them all, and was standing there contemplating the wreck. I had gone there placing confidence in Mr. Murray as counsel."

"I would like to interrupt here," said Mr. Rockefeller's counsel, rising to his feet. "To have the witness asked if I ever acted as his counsel. Any such statement is an absolute falsehood."

"I'll answer that," said Merritt. "When you the counsel for the consolidated company, and didn't you act with me throughout these proceedings?"

Here Chairman Stanley interrupted and said that he did not propose to have witnesses insulted, but he permitted the question as to whether Mr. Murray had ever acted as Merritt's personal counsel, and the witness said he had not.

Steel Committee Adjourns.

The committee adjourned tonight, probably not to meet again until after Congress convenes, when the objection of the Steel Corporation to a continuance of the hearings because of the government suit will be taken up by the full committee. Representative Martin W. Littleton, who is opposed to the committee proceeding further until the House has been consulted regarding the situation, remained away from the committee room to-day.

Another witness to-day was P. H. Nelson, of Duluth, a mining operator, who declared that the freight rates charged by the Steel Corporation in the Lake Superior region were exorbitant.

"The Steel Trust recently reduced the freight rate over their ore roads from 50 cents to 40 cents a ton," said Mr. Nelson, "but the 10-cent rate is exorbitant. I agree with James J. Hill that 7 per cent earning is enough for a railroad. To bring 7 per cent earnings on their ore roads the Steel

Trust should reduce rates to 25 or 30 cents a ton."

It was said last night at the home of the Rev. F. T. Gates, in Montclair, N. J., that he had left town several days ago on a business trip, and had not been heard from since Monday.

CARNEGIE VISITS TAFT

Says He Is Ready to Tell What He Knows About Steel.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Andrew Carnegie spent more than an hour with President Taft and Secretary Hilges to-day. "I did not talk with any one concerning the United States Steel Corporation," he said. Asked if he would appear before the Stanley committee, Mr. Carnegie answered: "I will appear anywhere that I am legally summoned and tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Carnegie said he expected the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France to be ratified by the Senate.

TO BE TAFT, HE SAYS

Observer Declares President Will Be Renominated, But Beaten.

"William Howard Taft will be renominated for President next June, if he continues in his present attitude and demands renomination. William Howard Taft will not be re-elected President next November, unless the Democratic party is guilty of the incredible political stupidity of nominating for President some man for whom the hundreds of thousands of dissatisfied Republicans will not vote," declares Samuel G. B. Rhyne, in "The Saturday Evening Post" of this week.

Mr. Rhyne has prepared a series of three articles on this subject, the first of which, appearing this morning, embraces the result of a personal visit to the states west of the Mississippi.

"If the Democratic party is this stupid," he continues, "and nominates for President some man who stands in the public mind, for some man who, from his own record and personality, does not meet the requirements of the newer elements in both Republican and Democratic parties, there may be a strong movement, which may or may not be successful, for a third party."

That shall be made up of men who will command the support of the Progressives in both parties."

"In speaking of the possibility of a turn in the tide between now and election, he sees no hope. Admitting that in recent years the Republican party has been superior to the Democrats in organization, discipline and leadership, he maintains that the country is already undergoing a political revolution and that the Republican party is vanishing."

The parties of the country, he predicts are about to realize themselves into a radical party and a conservative party."

It is too late now, he believes, for Mr. Taft to do anything to redeem himself, and he believes the situation in respect to the chief issues before the country to support his contention.

In the states west of the Mississippi and north of Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, the writer found only one Republican Presidential possibility—Taft and La Follette. Taft, he says, will have here by far the greater number of convention votes, not because he is more popular, but because he controls the organizations. In this section he says a large proportion of the Republicans will not vote for Taft.

Reviewing the other remote Presidential possibilities, Mr. Rhyne declares that never in the history of the Republic has there been such a dearth of available men for nomination under discussion he finds that Wilson and Harmon lead in favor among the Democrats, with Wilson much stronger. The New Jersey Governor, he believes, would carry the section against Taft, if nominated. Wilson he finds strongest in the states where the anti-Republican revolt is greatest. The old line Democrats, he believes, are nominating for Harmon.

Mr. Rhyne is nominated against Taft, he believes the time would be ripe for a third party movement. Mr. Bryan he considers a very remote possibility.

BRIDE A SUICIDE IN SUBWAY

Jumped Before Train. Two Witnesses Declare.

Mrs. May Rathgeber, of No. 814 Amsterdam avenue, committed suicide, according to witnesses, yesterday afternoon, by jumping in front of a northbound local train in the subway as it pulled into the 86th street station.

Joseph Genosky, of No. 155 Fifth avenue, the Bronx, and L. H. Andrus, of No. 10 West 11th street, were the only two witnesses that the police were able to find. According to them, Mrs. Rathgeber was at the extreme southern end of the platform, and waited until the train was almost upon her before she threw herself on to the tracks.

Before the motorman could stop the train the front trucks of the first car had passed the body.

Mrs. Rathgeber had been married only since last July. A friend told the police that the woman had complained of having severe pains in her head and that she had made this complaint before and after she was married. The husband of the dead woman is a pastry cook. He identified the body.

TO CALL M'GRAW AS WITNESS

Baseball Suit Adjourned for a Week—Farrell Tells of Gordon Loans.

Frank Farrell continued his testimony yesterday in the Supreme Court in the suit which has been brought against him by Joseph Gordon, formerly president of the New York Baseball Club of the American League, for an accounting of the profits of the club since it was organized. The case came to a sudden adjournment to give counsel for Gordon a chance to call John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, and James E. Gaffney as witnesses.

The defendant denied that he had told Gordon McGraw or Clark Griffith that the plaintiff had a 20 per cent interest in the club. Counsel for Gordon produced some checks for small amounts signed by Gordon for expenses of the ball club. Farrell explained that in his absence Gordon used to pay small bills with his own checks and that on his return he used to repay Gordon. Then the lawyer showed some larger checks, and Farrell said that when he was short of funds the plaintiff would lend him money at 5 per cent interest. The trial was adjourned for a week.

ALL AMENDMENTS PASSED HERE

Canvass of 19 Districts Indicates Affirmative Majority.

With the County Board of Canvassers slightly more than half through their work, it was evident last night that each of the seven propositions put up to the voters in this county had received an affirmative majority. The canvassers have completed nineteen Assembly district counts, and in that number have found that the canal terminal proposition received a majority of almost 18,000.

The salary increases for Senators and Assemblymen received in the same nineteen districts an affirmative majority of about 11,500, while the Governor's salary question received about 11,000 more affirmative than negative votes. On the other questions the vote varied greatly, but each received an affirmative majority. These majorities ran from 7,000 to around 12,000 on different proposals. It is expected that the vote will be completed by Saturday.

sent official figures from one-third of the counties of the state indicate that all amendments, with the possible exception of No. 6, were defeated. No. 6 was intended to strengthen the prohibition against the sale of rum and brandy. The majority in twenty-three counties against the canal terminal proposition was 18,500 and against Amendment No. 6 was 12,000.

ELLIS DYING FROM SHOTS

Blood Poisoning Follows Wounds Made by Assassin.

NO CLEW TO HIS ASSAILANT

Mrs. Ellis Denies That Family Is Holding Back Any Information.

By Telegram to The Tribune.

Roskings Ridge, N. J., Nov. 22.—Monroe H. Ellis, president of the New Jersey State Lumber Association, who was shot down by a bullet from a table Monday night by some one who fired a load of buckshot through the window, is reported to be in a critical condition to-night from blood poisoning. It is believed now that he can hardly live more than a day.

The story that has gone about since the shooting, that the wounded man and his family have reason to suspect some one of the shooting, and are keeping the information from the police, was denied by Mrs. Ellis to-day. She said there was nothing in the past life of her husband that she knew of to justify such a suspicion.

"It is preposterous to accuse us of holding anything back," she said. "We told everything we knew. We both heard the breaking of the glass at the same moment and then my husband said: 'Some one has shot me.' He was able to walk upstairs without my assistance and did not lose consciousness."

It has been said that the shots took a downward course after passing through the window, but this was disproved by an examination of the walls which show that the charge was fired on a level. This seems to disprove the theory at first suggested that some person in an automobile or a buggy fired from the road and hastened away. At the same time the police are puzzled at the success of the assassin in getting away, as there were at least fifty people attracted to the house within five minutes of the shooting.

Another theory held by many persons who are adding the police is that a hunter fired through the window by accident. The usual charge of shot used for deer was the kind employed in the shooting. This theory is in a measure discounted by the fact that Monday, as there was no legal day for shooting deer in New Jersey, Wednesday being the only one.

A negro who had been employed for a few days as chauffeur by Mr. Ellis was taken into custody, but soon presented a complete alibi. The bloodstains brought to the house after the shooting failed to pick up a trail, but this is not surprising, as hundreds of people had tramped around the zone of the shot was brought in.

While Mr. Ellis was a popular man in Roskings Ridge, there is no suggestion of sufficient strength to justify suspicion that he was shot in revenge for anything he did here. It is thought more probable that some old enemy, one he might have made in the West, where he lived before he came here, did the shooting.

WIFE KEPT A TIME CARD

Will Introduce It in Suits for Separation and Damages.

A time card showing the coming and going of the husband to and from the home of the woman in the case will figure prominently in the separation suit brought by Mrs. Sarah A. Rockefeller against Melville C. Rockefeller, and also in the wife's suit against Mrs. Anna M. Downer, whom she is suing for \$20,000 for alienating her husband's affections. Mrs. Downer is the widow of Alfred Downer, who was secretary to Mayor Van Wyck and later secretary in the Fire Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller were married in 1891. He is a money lender to public officials. Mrs. Downer used to be a visitor at their home. The trouble in the household started a few weeks after these visits began, which was in August, 1910. Mrs. Rockefeller said her husband and Mrs. Downer openly flirted across the dinner table at the Rockefeller home.

Mrs. Rockefeller watched her husband after that, and she has a list containing the dates on which the defendant went to the home of Mrs. Downer, accompanied by the widow, the time that he went into her home and the hour when he came out. Mrs. Downer has denied the allegations of Mrs. Rockefeller about the alienation of Rockefeller's affections.

HAMMOND HASN'T REPLIED

Head of Jewish Committee Says He Must Draw Own Inference.

By Telegram to The Tribune.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Judge Mayer Sulzberger, president of the American Jewish Committee, this afternoon declared that John Hays Hammond had not answered direct questions which the judge had asked him in a statement last week concerning the Russian transport controversy.

On Saturday Judge Sulzberger declared that Mr. Hammond's co-operation with Gregory Winklin, the Russian commercial agent, "may lead to the inference that he was hired to use the thousands of little opportunities which personal friendship gives to insinuate into the mind of the President the notion that he could be victim of his great office, enormously benefit the country by fostering the growth of commercial relations."

"I asked Mr. Hammond only two questions," said Judge Sulzberger to-day, "and he has not answered them. I made no charges against him. He does not answer, and we have a right to draw our own inferences."

"My questions were: 'Whether he and Mr. Winklin had an understanding, and if so, what?' and 'Whether out of such an arrangement he expected to derive any profit or advantage, either directly or indirectly, and if so, what?'"

According to telegraphic dispatches received from New York, Mr. Hammond replies that the charges are too contemptible to deserve reply. He added that he had absolutely no influence with President Taft on the subject of passports, that he suggested no action on the question and that he never had discussed it with the President. Mr. Hammond also said it was untrue that he had received a concession in Turkey.

Judge Sulzberger read these dispatches, and then declared he had made no charges against Mr. Hammond. He added that Mr. Hammond had not answered the questions.

"It is up to Mr. Hammond to answer the questions in plain, deliberate fashion," said Judge Sulzberger. "I will leave the monopoly of truth to him. I do not deal in wrath. I have not yet seen an answer to my questions."

LEFT \$43,000 TO SERVANT

Hempstead, Long Island, Nov. 22 (Special).—A reward for her faithful and devoted services to her mistress, for whom she had worked for twenty-five years, never leaving her for a day, Maggie Peters, an old servant of Sarah Elizabeth Van Wyck, who died at her home near this place on November 16, leaving an estate of \$50,000, will receive \$43,000, which she will have for her life, in addition to which she receives outright the home where Miss Van Wyck lived, besides all her jewelry, furniture, horses and carriages and other ware.

A brother gets \$1,000, the will stating that he has abundant means of his own. There are small presents for other relatives. After the death of Maggie Peters the residuary of the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Van Wyck, \$5,000, will be divided among her children: P. Smith, Maude E. Mott and Matilda E. H. H.

STRIKERS GET NO MERCY

Edwards Dismisses 1,000, Reserving Decision on About 140.

"BREAKERS" DROPPED FAST

Night Work Waits on Reorganization, in Which Labor Union Will Be Frowned On.

There was great disappointment in store yesterday among those of the striking street cleaners who believed that, notwithstanding the assertions of Commissioner Edwards to the contrary, most of the strikers who appeared before him this week would eventually get back when notice of their dismissal.

Commissioner Edwards said yesterday that the 1,000 regular drivers who were tried before him all were dismissed for good except about 140. Even these are under suspension until their cases are thoroughly investigated. He denied rumors which were in circulation that some of the strikers had been reinstated and said that under suspension none could be reinstated for several days.

Mr. Edwards went last evening to Poughkeepsie, where he addressed a meeting of Vassar College girls on how to keep a city's streets clean.

Many of the extra men who struck called on Commissioner Edwards' office and begged earnestly to be taken back. Nothing can be done, however, until their cases are heard, and they will be treated as the regular drivers were treated. Only those who can show they reported repeatedly for work, wanted to work and were frightened by the strikers, will have any chance of being reinstated. Some of the extra men who had been attacked and injured by mobs and had to stay away called. They were told to get their names on the civil service list again.

More than seven hundred of the imposed strike breakers were dropped this week and replaced by men from the civil service list. It was said, one-third less men were employed than when the strike was at its height, some being dismissed as fast as the others grew efficient. All the strike breakers who were brought from other cities and struck to their work until they were no longer needed are entitled to get free transportation to the towns or cities they came from. A number of the imposed strike breakers complained at Mr. Edwards' office to complain that the strike breaking firms which employed them would not give them transportation back to their homes.

In any such cases where the men had remained at work until the end of the firms employing them were informed that if they did not furnish transportation to these men and the city had to pay it the amount would be deducted from the money the city would have to pay these firms. The same thing will apply in case the men's full wages are not paid.

Swearing that the large number of men still working the heaps of garbage in the congested parts of the East Side appear to be little diminished. The garbage ordinarily accumulates there as fast as it can be moved. It will be at least two months before night work can be resumed, and it will not be resumed until the new force is reorganized. No labor agitators will be allowed in the ranks of the street cleaning drivers, it is said, and the department heads are opposed to a labor union among them.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB

New Organization to Take in All Factions of Party.

Corp last evening in the Republican Club, No. 51 West 40th street, the Young Republican Club of New York, finding in its membership conservatives and progressives, independents and straight party men, announced its objects in its constitution as follows:

To foster within the Republican party a more practical and more active service to the community, state and nation the idealism characteristic of youth, to correct in our ranks the tendency to party politics, to make organization an end rather than a means, to develop sound principles and to make them the basis of party action, to resist and expose political corruption, to advocate merit rather than partisan service as criteria for public office, to watch legislation, to encourage public attention to the conduct of government, and to make efficient criticism of it.

Nor are enthusiasm and ambition lacking for the carrying out of this ambitious programme. Young Republicans of the city have felt for a long time that they should have a central body of their own, their body working in conjunction with the party, but being neither a rival nor a mere appendage of any other regular Republican organization. This home, which is yet to be selected, will be an open forum, where men of all shades of Republican thought will be made welcome.

President Taft will be the guest of honor at the first dinner of the club, which will be given on December 15.

Philip James McCook is president. He comes of the famous "fighting McCooks." The other officers are: Lloyd C. Griscom, Samuel McCune Lindsay, Victor Morawetz, vice-presidents; Benjamin M. Day, secretary; Frederick M. Stein, treasurer.

The executive committee: Class of 1912—Landon Bates, Jr., George V. Conditon, Alfred C. Cox, Jr., Arthur Ludington, J. Beaumont Spencer, E. Stagg Whitin, Henry N. Wise. Class of 1914—Walter Arndt, Henry W. Goddard, Frederick K. Koppel, Robert McG. Marsh, Joseph D. Sears, Thomas D. Thatcher, William H. Williams. Class of 1915—Albert S. Bard, Benjamin Buffett, William M. Haddock, Stephen C. Clark, Edward R. Finch, Henry Moskowitz and W. H. D. Pell.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES FILED

Citizens Union Spent \$3,555.70 and Committee of 100 \$4,164.65.

Albany, Nov. 22.—The Citizens Union and the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, of New York City, today filed in the office of the Secretary of State their statements of campaign expenses. A note appearing on the statements explains that the two organizations co-operated in financing and conducting a campaign for the election of Assemblymen opposed to the proposed New York charter. The statement of the Citizens Union shows receipts of \$3,555.70 and expenditures of \$3,555.70, of which \$1,267.87 was a contribution to the committee of one hundred for the joint campaign. The Committee of One Hundred received \$4,164.65, including the Citizens Union contribution, and expended the same amount.

The Citizens Committee of One Hundred was organized by the Citizens Union and other opponents of the charter for the purpose of insuring the election from New York City districts of Assemblymen opposed to that instrument.

Among those who contributed to the funds were Andrew Carnegie, \$250; R. Folton Cutting, \$250; Isaac S. Gilman, \$250; and Otto T. Barnard, \$100.

HAMLIN HELD IN \$1,000 BAIL

Concord, Penn., Nov. 22 (Special).—Fred N. Hamlin and Michael C. Bailey, who had charge of the water supply of the Rayless Pulp and Paper Company, the afternoon of September 21, the company's dam went out, almost wiping out of existence the town of Aspin, causing thousands of dollars' damage. They were held this afternoon in the grand jury at Justice W. A. Thompson for violation of the act which forbids the willful closing of a dam.

The grand jury will meet tomorrow.

ATTACK SHERMAN LAW

Continued from first page.

who are making its name famous throughout the world through their genius, enterprise and capacity are entitled to a more certain right to be found in the existing law. I am equally certain that in the end the statute, as it will be administered, will not maintain the competition which its framers had in mind.

There are a great many men, and they are not only those who are financially interested in what has come to be known as big business, but men who have examined the matter from a purely abstract and altruistic standpoint, who believe that the law should be so modified as to permit trade agreements and combinations which have for their purpose the fixing and maintenance of prices upon the condition that they shall be approved by some governmental board before they become lawful, and that the standard which will determine whether they are to be approved or disapproved shall be that they must be fair—that is to say, not oppressive or opposed to the public interest.

Or, to put it more concretely still, that the prices which they establish directly or indirectly shall not be unduly high, and that the liberty of trade upon the part of others shall not be impaired.

The proposition has been put in a great many guises, in a vast variety of procedure has been suggested, but in the last analysis the object to be accomplished is the suppression of competition as between those who enter into the agreement or form the combination. I do not concur with these distinguished advocates of change.

In ending the Senator said that he believed it was as easy to control the movements of the sun as to try to control or regulate the trusts by attempting to fix prices directly or indirectly through any price fixing function whatsoever. He referred to the Senate committee which is now investigating the subject, of which he is a member, and extended an invitation to any one present who thought they knew something about the subject to appear before that committee and give it the benefit of their knowledge.

Chancellor Day Sees No Good in It.

Chancellor Day declared vehemently that the Sherman law had not accomplished any good in any line.

"It proposes to undertake a work that the Almighty had never attempted to do," he said. "Give all men an equal chance. It is a fine law for the politician. It is a mighty efficient instrument of torture for the demagogue to use. It is a wonderfully efficient menace for the unsuccessful competitor. It is so sweeping and general and indefinite that it is sure to catch the accused individual in some of its meshes, however honestly he may have tried to avoid conflict with it."

President Milburn then introduced the last speaker of the evening—the man who combined the legislator and the lawyer with the gift of delightful speech—Martin W. Littleton. Drawing an imaginary circle around interstate commerce, Mr. Littleton offered as a suggestion for the solution of the country's present difficulties the idea of making it necessary for every concern which increased that line to come up to a certain standard prescribed by act of Congress, and not left to the discretion of the particular department which might chance to admit the concern. He went on to say:

Once in the field I would have Congress prescribe rules for its conduct, not let it attain its full growth and then pull it to pieces. I would have Congress say, first, you shall not undersell your competitors for the purpose of driving them out of business second, you shall not accept rebates from railroads; third, you shall not purchase the stock of competing concerns to put men on the boards of directors foreign to their interests.

If the rules were to be made plain and men were made to live up to the rules, then the solution would be reached. But, you ask me, what would I do with monopoly? The Sherman law does not provide against monopoly and it is a strange coincidence that the common law does not either. You would have the same restraints upon monopoly that you have every day in business.

"Competition means monopoly," Mr. Littleton had said earlier in his exposition. "Competition means the survival of the fittest. It won't do to keep competi-

tors from competing. Competition is not to be desired as a concrete fact, but as the unbridled, inalienable right to compete. That kind of monopoly is representative of the best in our civilization, and we dare not strike it out."

Littleton Answers Day.

Congressman Littleton's first remarks took up the point of Chancellor Day that he thought it too bad so many lawyers had to do with making the laws.

"Let me say to the distinguished chancellor on behalf of the bar," he said, "that if he and the business men and the intellectual women of whom he spoke were to make the laws in Washington and then turn over to us the litigation which would follow—"

A burst of laughter and applause drowned the rest of the thought. Taking up again the chancellor's insinuation that the lawyers revelled in such legislation as the "never to be defined" Sherman law, he said that it was a pity business men did not try harder to get into public office for their country's good.

"The average business man in New York," he maintained, "never attends to public business until public business begins to attend to him."

Then he turned to his distinction between public and private corporations, giving as his unyielding principle that the government should never do what an individual can do better under his control of law.

"My creed," he said later, "is that this is a country resting on the doctrine of individualism, not socialism, not agrarianism; that its mission is liberty regulated by law."

BAYARD OPPOSES WILSON

Delaware's Democratic Leader Favors Nomination of Harmon.

By Telegram to The Tribune.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22.—Thomas F. Bayard, of Wilmington, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today made an announcement criticizing Governor Wilson of New Jersey as a Presidential candidate. He favors Governor Harmon of Ohio, he said.

"I do not think Governor Wilson typifies old-line Democracy. He seems to be deeply impressed with the idea that the old Democratic traditions should be cast aside and new and untried theories of government ennobled as the leading party principles."

Mr. Bayard's advocacy of Harmon indicates that an effort will be made at the next Democratic State Convention to endorse him for the Presidency. The state chairman, son of the late Ambassador Bayard, was a leader in the gold movement in Delaware in 1896. The division then created among Democrats in this state still continues.

NO KORAN FOR WITNESS

Turk, Spurning the Bible, Administers Own Oath.

Mohammed Ali, a sallow Turk, took the witness stand before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday to testify in the case of Aydin Gorkhan, an Armenian, charged with the theft of \$2,000 by King Hulusa, a clerk, in a game of cards at No. 402 West 58th street, on October 21. The clerk handed him a Bible on which to take an oath.

"This book means nothing to me," said Ali through a Turkish interpreter. "Bring me the Koran." The court and attaches looked helpless. When the interpreter explained to Ali that the Criminal Courts Building was all out of Korans Ali smiled. "Very well," he said in Turkish, holding his right arm, with the index finger pointed to the